



East-India-Trade first discovered by the ENGLISH.



Hen famous Sir *Francis Drake* (after his return from the South seas *Anno 1580.*) had here divulged his discovery and treaty there with the King of *Ternate*, and his Oran-

Anno 1580.

kaies or Nobles (being one of the principall Spice-Islands of *Molucca*, *Banda* or *Amboyna*, (the onely known places of the

world for Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace, and a principall foundation Plea National.

of *East-India*, and all other Trade) thereupon some years after, a vigilant fore-seeing neighbour *Dutch-Nation* (who, like wise Merchants, and carefull parents, providing for childrens portions and posterity) tooke the opportunity of advantage of the negligent and inconfiderate *English*, then and after, altogether for the present:) And the laid forreign Nation after some yeares spent in discovery, to gain a right understanding thereof, at last prosecuted their *East-India* voyages with one onely joyned stock of about 60000 li. in a Nationall, free and regulated way, and therewith in forty years gained almost the whole European Trade of *East-India* aforesaid, even to admiration in point of power, honour and profit; so that (*communibus annis*) *An. 1602.*

Dutch Stock
600000 li.

An. 1602.

An. 1602.</p

Contrary
Constitutions.

particular running-voyages (only to enrich a few) were afterward reduced to a generall joyn't Stock, or destructive Monopoly of a different or contrary Constitution and Government to the foresaid Dutch or Neighbour-Nation, as might be shewed in sundry particulars, and so hath produced different and contrary effects, as appears at this day by the said Companies mis-employing or mis-spending since in one joyn't Stock about 16c 000 000 li. in severall joyn't Stocks above 3 600 000 li. thereby much impoverishing the Nation and Natives by transporting much Bulloigne, and native coine (elsewhere procurable) onely enriching a few at home and abroad in office and employment; and (which is wonderfull) notwithstanding all this time and treasure, hitherto not provided in India with one port, or place of their owne for a Rendezvouze, or so much as to secure a Ship or Pinnace; but it is not the Authours intention to make search or scrutiny at this time into this mystery, whether proceeding from reason prevaricated by the particular interests and profits of the Governing-party here, or rather from Deity offended, by the cruell and unreasonable intentions and actions of those in office and authority, both here and elsewhere, belonging to the said Company; for to dip my pen in blood's (from the Old Companies first Adam's at Japan, to Mr. Courtens last Adam at Madagascar or Acheen) would be a sad theme: And to speak of unparallel'd injuries and oppressions is no pleasing story, yet duty and necessity (with due respect to truth and sobriety) at present enjoyns me (according to my promise in the Frontispeece) to declare somewhat of my long and laborious observation and experience of that hitherto abused East-India-Trade (rather Traffique) as also of the wofull and sad sufferings therein, of William Courten Esquire, his friends and creditors, which are very many and great; onely for orders sake reducing the same to three Terminations or Revolutions, Infancy, State, and Declination, therefore *ad rem*, briefly thus:

Company no
Rendezvouze.

Adam Cx.
Adam Cm.

Ordnus &c.
neglected.
Plea National.

The English being thus improvident, and careless, of Cities and Castles ready built, and the Royalties and Customes thereof (though of extraordinary value and consequence, and properly belonging to the Crown and Dignity of this Commonwealth) and the Dutch Shipping and Trade there, to the Northward (as formerly to the Southward) more and more increasing; and Portugal

ingal depredations (whereof the Company had taken good store) failing; then fell the English Traffique there also into a deep Trade decay, and languishing consumption, insomuch that their Actions or Adventures were frequently sold here from party to party, for many years together at 30. 35. and 40. per cent. loss, some much more, others undone, and so continued decaying a long time without any hope of recovery; and about An. 1632. And since, some transactions were said to be again in agitation between the Dutch on the one party, and the late King and the English East-India Company on the other party, concerning their claim or interest in or to any the foresaid Spice-Islands in relation to the Crown of England (then said to be comprimized for 80000 li. (including the said Companies houses, and stores burnt at Jacquerie by the Dutch Aug. 1628. valued by protest then at 200000 Rials of eight Spanish) but the said King and Company not agreeing upon shares (as reported) the monies yet remaine with the Dutch, but what was then and there positively acted is best known to themselves, and whether beneficiall, or rather much prejudiciale to this Commonwealth? for it is certainly reported from men of experience in those parts, that since that time the Dutch have assumed the sole & whole propriety of all the foresaid Spice-Islands to themselves, prohibiting the English upon penalty and forfeiture of ship and goods, life, limbe and libertie, not to come there with any their shipping, which said losse of Trade by knowing men (*vis & modis*) is valued at 100000 li. per annum consequence, to this Commonwealth.

J. H.

A. 1623. Trade lost valued at 100000 li. per An.

The aforesaid East-India Company having thus lost their trade by undervaluing and neglecting those Islands and Ormuz, &c. An. 1623. as formerly express, and so brought their coasting and posting Traffique into such a condition, that generall Adventurers were altogether discouraged, and themselves (I mean those in office and authority, (who onely were gainers as aforesaid) still craftily crying up that trade, and labouring as for life, pretending want of freedome, liberty, and other immunitiess and priviledges in Customes and Imposts, with an unlimited arbitraty power over all Adventurers, and an absolute restraint of the whole Nation, which could have no other issue (save as formerly) to damnifie and destroy our owne, and enrich all others with the riches and dignities of those vast and glorious Kingdomes and Countries, not con-

Bad govern-
ment destroys
Trade,

Good and bad
government.

Quer. the rea-
sons.

considering, or at least not discovering the main and sole causes of these their so unprofitable practices, proceeds meerly and clearly from their unprincipled and general bad government; and this truth is manifest and apparent, by their exporting hence our owne coine of gold, silver, half Crowns, and Plate (melted or unmelted, as well as foreigne; in as great quantities to maintaine a Traffique of 100. or 150000 li. per annum, as the Dutch to maintain a Trade of 2000000 li. per an. or more, which requires serious consideration and reformation.

Sir William Courten's Expedition.

VV Hilst East-India affairs were in this low, languishing and desperat condition, it so happened, that the late An. 1634. and King and Councell were (by travellers and men of experience) 1635. truly informed thereof, and expected some rationall proposalls from the said Company, to recover and revive the same, but finding none satisfactory (for grounded and accustomed errours are neither easily removed, nor willingly acknowledged) and withall considering the damage Nationall, of at least 4. or 500000 li. in England and Ireland, in the exportation of our Native, and importation of East-India commodities (besides imployment and improvement of stock and shipping, a great honour and safety to this Nation;) These and other like good considerations moved the said late King and Councell, to admit of another Company to plant and trade in such places only where the old Company were not, or did not trade, and there at their discretion to settle Factories and plant Collonies after the Dutch manner (and intended practise of the new modelers from that example) the one not to interloop, intrude or intrench upon, or into the Ports and places of the other, as by Letters-patents, or otherwise may plainly appear.

Reasons for
Sir Wil. Cour-
tens under-
taking.

Sir Williams
Patent legal,
the Companies
not.

The late King and Councell having thus equally and prudently resolved and ordered this weighty affair, Sir William Courten (a most eminent Merchant and excellent Commonwealths-man) was conceived fittest to undertake and manage the same; and to that end having entertained Merchants and Commanders of good abilities, and long experience there, fitted and set out, An. 1635. five or six saile of Ships richly provided, and so set saile for East-India, and arrived at Goa (the chiefe Portugal City there, intending to settle from Dabull in the Desaw-Country (once saekt by

by the Companies ship Exchange) and so all along that, and the coast of *Mallabar to Cape Commerene or Cannereen*, where they settled Factories, contracted Customs, purchased and bought Sir Williams propriety and foundation. Ports and places for Trade; and from thence sailed to *Acheen*, so to *China*, and intended for *Japan*, and afterwards for *Madagascar* and other places; and this was the principall ground-work and foundation of that most excellent, honourable, just and necessary undertaking; indeed a businesse both then and now too weighty for any particular man, or society, and (*rebus sic stantibus*) only fit for the cognizance or encouragement of the Representative of this whole Nation, or others by their appointment in regard of foreigne and domestick opposition, as hereafter expressed.

Sir William Courten aforesaid had no sooner dis-speeded the said ships from the *Downes*, but he fell sick and dyed, having Sir Williams adventure of about 15000 li. and the voyage was no sooner entered, but all 15000 li. manner of devices and oppositions both at home and abroad were used and practised to prevent, obstruct, damnifie and utterly destroy their designes, both by Dutch and English; and for the better understanding thereof, somewhat to each party for distinction sake, and first to the Dutch because of their distance.

The Dutch seriously weighing and pondring that the principles and purposes of this Expedition were much like their own, altogether tended to revive and adyance a Trade to perpetuity, especially in opening and establishing a *China and Japan* trade, whereto the old Company would never be peruwaded neither to trade with the *Mallabars* as aforesaid) therefore the Dutch (lest their honours and profits should thereby be impared and diminished) watched and spied out their designes at *Goa* and coast of *Mallabar* aforesaid, and upon the very first proceedings of Captain *John Weddall* with the foresaid Fleet, from *Goa* aforesaid, and so through the straights of *Malacca*; and in their passage to and again from *China* aforesaid, upon their lawfull imployments, were sundry times encountered and molested by the Dutch; and at last (having a Commission from *Heer van Deceman* (as I take it) the Generall of *Jaccatra alias Battavia*) to fire or shake them, unlesse they would come under their command. Dutch apprehensions upon good reasons.

Dutch devices to preserve the China,

mand and submit to their mercy, or deliver them the *Portugals* and their goods aboard, valued about 200000 li. But Captaine *Richard Swanley* (Commander of Ship *Sonne*) and his Company were unwilling to fight in defence of the *Portugals* and their goods (because from them they had received many injuries and affronts in *China*) whereat Captain *Weddal* was much enraged, but Captain *Swanley* advised Captain *Weddal* to open the box Numb. 8. with instructions from *England* concerning *Portugals*, wherein they found power was given them to seize any *Portugals*, and their goods for the Crown of *England* in case they suffered any damage by them, and then Captain *Weddal* seized upon the goods accordingly; so Captaine *Swanley* and his company were satisfied and resolved upon that account to hazard their lives in defence thereof, and the *Sonne* being of best force, having six and thirty Guns mounted, weighed anchor and went a head the *Dragon* to receive the first encounter, then Captain *Swanley* went aboard the *Dutch Commandoor*, and acquainted him with their resolutions and grounds thereof, whereat the said *Commandoor* and Company was much incensed, but thereupon restrained ingagement, and desired a copy of their Orders and Instructions to keep his head on his shoulders (as he said) when he returned to *Jacatra* (which peradventure was granted conditionally to prosecute to purpose the year following) and so in a grumbling threatening manner suffered them to pass; but still observed their motion, and Captain *Weddal* afterward refused Captain *Swanleys* advice, which was to make good that seizure, and bring those goods for *England*, but contrarily Captain *Weddal* (according to his particular contract in *China*) landed the said *Portugals* and their goods in *India*; Then the *Dutch* finding themselves thus deluded by a device, doubtlesse resolved upon an opportunity for a revenge, so the Ship *Sonne* being laden, set sail that year from the coast of *Mallabar* for *England*: but the *Dragon* and *Katherine* having a rich stock, and not lading to their desires staid another year, when being expected home, it was then credibly and positively reported in *Holland* (by some that came from *India*) that they had sunk, or that the said Ships *Dragon* and *Katherine* were sunk, which (taken at best) they could not have told, unless they had known it, because it was never yet known or heard that

Dutch and English Com-manders trans-ferred any damage by them, and then Captain *Weddal* seized upon the goods accordingly; so Captaine *Swanley* and his com-

Dutch reasons
for revenge.

Capt. William
Swanley's test.

two Ships either Dutch or English did ever perish together by casualty or tempest, to or from India aforesaid. And their very silence herein, is a sufficient argument of their full revenge, and satisfaction to those that have spent some years amongst them at Jacquotra, and acquainted with their lofty and insolent carriage towards, and their rigid and austere government over the inconsiderable brabling pedling English (as they term and value them) besides it was also reported that some of the said Ships goods marked with Mr. Courten's mark, were afterwards sold at Acheen, and the common rumour in India and elsewhere, by severall Nations were, That the Dutch way-laid them with a Fleet (as some affirmed) consisting of nine saile, viz. six Ships, and three Yaugees or Pinnaces (whereof Ship Amsterdam was Admirall) and so meeting with them of Zealoan (whereof John Tyson a Zealoan the Skipper was afterwards made King by the Generall Jaccatra, as only Synamond appeared by his warrants) invited Captain Weddal aboard (as some said) and then took occasion to quarrell, and so to pillage and sink them, not saving a man alife, and that divers, the old Companies servants in India have both heard and related sundry such probable reports to that purpose, howsoever here an uncharitable silence and referyation, or rather fear to offend others, and to prejudice themselves makes them beware.

T. L.

T. W.

Dragon and
Katherine wat-
ched at Co-
cheen, then
way-laid and
funk.

Jo. Tyson K. of
Zealoan.

Uncharitable
silence.

This great losse valued about 140000 li. occasioned divers years to passe, ere another voyage for China by William Courten Esquire (Son and Executor to the aforesaid William) was undertaken, which was Au. 1643. in Ship Bon Esperange, which said ship was fraughted from Goa aforesaid for China, & passing through the straits of Malacca upon her lawfull imployment, as aforesaid, met likewise with another Dutch Fleet, and was by them summoned as aforesaid, to go in there under their command, else their Commission was to sink or burn, kill or slay, and so upon refusal to go in, the said Ship was violently assaulted, the Master and others slain, and at last taken and made reprisall, and carried into Malacca, and all the men living, made prisoners, and the English (by their own relation) more basely esteemed and used by the Dutch, then the Portugals their reputed enemies, and as these Common remen did frequently report afterwards at Bantam and elsewhere, port at Malacca, that it was a common speech in Malacca, that the two foresaid Ships Dragon and Katherine were sunk by the Dutch, and that some

two ships never perished together from India.

Mr. Courten's extraordinary sufferings thereby;

some Dutch themselves said unto them, they did well to yeeld when they did, else they should have fared like the Dragon, and Katherines Company.

Captaine
Blackman esca-
ped, and af-
fronted in
China,

And Captaine *Jeremiah Blackman* in his retурne from *China*, in ship *William*, nearly escaped the like danger, having lately suffered at *China* sundry affronts and prejudices, both from *Dutch*, and the old Companies servants, alpersing them for Round-heads, and declaring themselves Royalists, and Cavaliers, and so gained the affection of the *Portugals*, and *Chinæs*, as the Merchant of the said ship *William* reported in *India*.

John Stratford
in Southwarke

There hath been also further considerable discoveries here in *England*, and (*inter alia*) of an imbroidered Girdle with silver buckles, belonging to Mr. *John Dawbney* Chirurgeon of the said ship *Katherine*, and knowne to be alive and well in the said ship, setting saile for *England* from the coast of *Mallabar*, which said very Girdle of certayne knowledge, both of the buckles and imbroidery, a *Dutch* Saylor or sea-maie in *Southwarke* was seen to weare, and the party was fully resolv'd to apprehend him upon suspicion, but dissuaded by friends and acquaintance, but could not be so satisfied; but went to the said *Dutchman*, and demanded how, where, and when he came by the said Girdle? the *Dutchman* at first seemed angry, and asked the reason of his inquiry; he replyed, because that was his friends Girdle, which he resolv'd, and so declared here to his friends and himselfe, before his going for *India*, never to sell or give away the same; at last the *Dutchman* confess he had it in *India*, the said party (as he said) did then thinke in his very heart that the said *Dutchman*, and one or two more with him, were some of their Murtheters, and after that time saw him no more; only acquainted the *East-India Company*, or some of their Servants therewith (not knowing Mr. *Courten*) but being by them slighted, suffered it so-to-passe (as himselfe said) and would justifie upon Oath if thereunto lawfully called, with much more to that purpose; but what need I hold a Candle to the Sun?

Jo Dawbneys
girdle.

The Dutch-
mans confes-
sion.

C. W. S.
M. T. L.

More

from China also way-laid.

Moreover, the aforesaid Captaine *Jeremiah Blackman*, Com-Cap. J.B. thre-
mander of the ship *William*, was likewise in the said Streights,^{ned.}
in her lawful Voyage to *China*, by another Dutch Fleet strongly
threatened with sinking, or burning, unlesse he would submit as
aforesaid, and shewed him their Commission to that very pur-
pose, but the said Dutch (though moe ships in number) view-
ing and seeing her every way wel fitted and manred for defence,
durst not attempt, but suffered her to passe, and notwithstanding
the discreet answer of C. B. aforesaid to their Messages, having
neither *Portugal*, or *Portugals* goods, yet by Letters, threats,
and other wayes they thought to disturbe and prevent him in his
China Trade as aforesaid, and upon his retурne (as was repor-
ted) way-laid him with a greater Fleet of seven, or nine sayle,
but met not with him, the reasoun was, (as most conceiv'd) that
the Dutch supposed, that the fear of them might cause Cap. B. to
keep a good distance from the coast of *Malacca*, and peradven-
ture to passe through the streights of *Sundie*, but the Dutch
failed of that hope, for the said ship came as neare the coast of
Malacca as possible they could, and passed faire by the rodo,
and so through the streights without interruption, or sight of any
Dutch ships, which was much admired by the Dutch at *A-
cheen*. But shortly after this two of the old Companies ships re-
turning together the same Voyage from *China*, were encou-
tered by some of the foresaid Dutch fleet, and (according to
custom) without resistance submitted to their Summons, and went
in under their command at *Malacca*, to pay what duties, and re-
ceive what further admonitions and instructions the Dutch there
would please to lay upon them, and so probably ever since, they (as
formerly elsewhere) deserted those *China* Voyages; or became
their tributaries, whereby at pleasure the Dutch can now pre-
vent all hopes of future Trade into any those Southerne parts,
unlesse some remedy or course be taken here in *England* to pre-
vent their practises; the consideration hereof, together with some
particular grudge against Captain *Weddall* at the fledge of *Cales* Com. Wil-
may sufficiently evince the truth of the premises, and that the brand at *Goo*,
true cause was the feare of competition in that Trade, and not
their diffetence with the *Portugall*, as they pretended.

*Ship William
way-laid.*

*East-India
Companies
subjection.*

Com. Wil-
may
The true and
pretended cau-
ses of Dutch
proceedings!

*Object. But many object, and say, It is impossible to com-
pale*

and such a horrid, and mercile life of fishing and drowning it. Therein they did now, and still do, quicke to obtain

Several judgments.

Those who have had their education at home, may possibly in truth have some such slender apprehensions, and decentfull judgments in a charitable construction; yet if such would but seriously consider what cruel plots and projects have lately, and abundantly been lately acted in our owne and neighbour Nations, might thence receive sufficient information and satisfaction. But others from observation and experience abroad, thinks less strange on the contrary, that so much testimony upon so little injury should so evidently appear, the least whereof being more then the greatest, of all the Indiciae in that horrid Amboyna action: besides, better to informe their judgements, I wil instance, or parallel it with a passage at Jaccar in India, anno 1628. and it was thus:

Jaccar. 1627. January, 1627. the English removing them from Jaccar aforesaid to Brunei, but leaving their houles with goods and stores to a great value, as by Inventories, and protest under others and my owne bands then and afterwards appeared; which said houses, &c.

houses, &c. burnt.

Aug. 1628.

Dutch damages valued at
20000. l.

Two ships never passed together.

were fired and burnt by the aforesaid Dutch, (and the walls afterwards laid even with the ground) and by them reported to be done by the Javars their enemies, which report notwithstanding many thousand inhabitants there (not knowing the same) was never in India contradicted, or the truth thereroe never yet published or confessed by any of them to this day, that ever I heard of, which plainly shewes it much more easie to conceale the destruction of the Dragon, and Katherine, which with the aforesaid ship Bonifacius, and the Bonadventure, at Mauritius Island, may amount in value to about 200000. l. L. on earligr. in yds. w. annudated.

Furthermore, it was never yet knowne (as formerly express'd) that two ships, neither English nor Dutch perished together, either going to, or coming from India, since their first Trading thither to this present, though much weaker in substance, or of longer continuall in the Country, &c. Thus far the Dutch.

But least foreigne Adversaries (as their actions and exprestions plainly demonstrate) should not fully effect their desires,

let

lets looke back againe to the beginning of this so honest and honourable undertaking , and with as much truth and plainnesse as may be, briefly touch, or point at the practice and proceedings of our owne Nation and Neighbours , more particularly the Old East-India Company , and some others, which may much confuse and sealke the truth of the Premises, &c.

The CHINIAN
India Compa-
ny, &c.

It hath been too apparent from the beginning how strongly and strangely the said East-India Company have endeavoured by all meane at home and abroad continually to oppose , obstruct, diminish, and prevent the lawfull proceedings of the said Sir William Courten deceased, and William Courten his son, for at or before the arrival of the said Fleet in India, a contract was made with the Vice-roy of Goa by the said Companies President , and therupon a Ship freighted thence for China by the Portugals, so anticipate or prejudice the said designe , being the first English ship ever sent thither by the said Company, and that upon freight, as having neither monies nor goods of their own but good store of private trade , and the said President afterwards homeward bound at Madagascar received divers courtesies from the Commander of Mr. Courten's ship William , outward bound (as creditably reported) promising a fair and friendly requall for the same by his letter to the said Vice-roy , but the purpose thereof (as was said) was of a contrary tenour , and of such dangerous consequence (if it had been delivered) that it might have hazarded the surprizall of the ship and goods, or promoted some dis-
rease of dislike either from the Portugals or Malabars , where
Mr. Courten Factors (with extraordinary charges had) ^{the Foundation} for Trade to
sett and settled divers Factories for accommodation of Trade to
perpetuity as aforesaid.

Likewise home Mr. Courten was often molested with many frivolous complaints, and divers prejudicall, and vexatious informations at Council-board before this Parliament , as when the Plantations of Mauritius and Madagascar were prevented, <sup>Mauritius pre-
vented.</sup> Also Madagas-
car. and so left for the Dutch , and since at severall Committees, too tedious to relate, whose example incited the said Company, and B. Southampton, ^{E. Arundel.} their Factors to a far greater care then formerly in the management and enlargement of their Trade; In somuch that this advantage thereupon to them shortly accrued , that whereas their actions or adventures, were formerly sold for many years together, at 30,

East-India
Company
Ship Lond.

Trade and
est. Mr. G.C.

35, or 40, percent. losse, or more, as aforesaid; on the contrary, upon, or presently after this Expedition, they yeelded 30, 35, or 40, per cent. profit, or more (as some of them selves reported) yet for all this, the said Company desisted not from prosecuting year after year, although Mr. Courten, and his Commanders, and Factors, had sundry wayes and times required their cruell injuries with manifold and divers extraordinary courtesies, as relieving their ships with provisions, their Factors with monies, and redeeming sundry times their men with large summes from the miserablest *Mallabar* Captivity that ever was heard of (as in the said mens expressions is lamentably declared) some of them lying ten or twelve months together in most sad distresse, conceiving the Turkish slavery, a Paradise to their dolefull Captivity; and to aggravate their misery, those that suffered most were taken (not in the Companies service by their own relation) but employed by their Presidents, and others in private trade from Port to Port, bearing therein (to use their owne language) the Companies Compertors and to scru their afflictions to the height, the then President of *Smyrna* (by whom they were principally employed) would neither relieve them him selfe, nor appoint any other, nor afford them their own wages and debes, due from the laid Company for their ransome or subsistance, no nor so much as any the least comfort at all either in word, or writing, as by their owne most grievous, wofull, and pathetricall exprestions to Mr. Courten, Factors may more largely appear.

The Companies' competitors. P. F.

Construcción de palacios,

But left these and like practices, should not fully effect their purposes, I will give you a hint of their more cruell and desperate courses, (if we may believe the free and friendly expression of one of their own factors) upon good testimony taken at *Rabage Inde-
din 4. May 1644.* and afterwards made good in England upon
each in Chancery, 23. Feb. 1646, as followeth verbatim.

Rabagg 4. Marci 1644.

These are to certifie all whom it may concerne, That in October 1642, I understanden R.H. being in company with Mr. J. S. (then a servant to Esquire Courten) at the Cardinals-Hat near the Royal-Exchange in London drinking after Exchange time as usually; there came into our company divers other Merchants, all unknowne to me (I believe not to Dtt. S.) one of which was (as by his discoufe) sometimes Factor in East-India for the Old Company, and then lately come from thence, who relating the severall passages and dangers he had passed in his voyage out, and home, and my selfe replying, That I was upon Dtt. designe in service of the Worshipsfull William Courten Esquire (whose dayes God make ever happy,) his the said Factors reply was; As a friend I tell st you, proceed not in that employment, for it is most dangerous, because the said Old East-India Company, and the Dutch have Agreed together to injure the Esq; either at Cape-good-hope, or where else they shall meet with his ships to the effect of sinking, burning, or taking: All which, I the aforesaid R.H. doe affirme to be true, as heard in the place aforesaid, and by Oath will confirme the same when thereunto lawfully called. I no witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand the day and year above written.

R.H.

Jurat. de veritat. permis. 23. die Feb. 1646. J. A.

This Affidavit made good since upon Oath in Chancery, need no Commentary, for it speaks very plain and fully to the whole businesse, neither can any other construction be made thereof, as proceeding from any particular Interest, or by respects, but a friendly

Mr. Courten's Tragedy,

friendly admonition of a known truth, as both before and after by the said agreement of the said parties, and their severall actions plainly appeared.

May 1643.
Comp. 2 ships
Hart and Hind.

Mahmer de
Croe K. of
Cannan. &c.

Mallabar de-
predations,
30 or 40000 l.
1 vessel 100
ton burthen.

1790
Mahmet d'
Croe demands

Mallabars plea.

Mr. Courten's
damage.

Comp. ship
Hópelwel
E. L. Master.

For the said East-India Company proceeded, and took occasion in May 1643. being (the yeare following) to visit the coast of Mallabar with two of their shippes, and there found at Anker (in the road of Cannanore) two Vessells, a greater, and a lesser, belonging to *Mamula Croe*, or *Mahmet d' Croe* (King of Cannanore aforesaid) and other merchants, with whom Mr. Courten Factors had good trade and correspondence, having a Factory sometime there, and another at Barracal, not far from thence, with a costly building of his owne. The said two shippes belonging to the said *Mahmer de Croe*, being very rich in treasure of gold and silver, and newly come from the Red-Sea were then and there both violently seized on by the Companies said two shippes, and so made reprisall, killing and drowning some hundreds of their men, without mercy (as was reported) and tooke from them in creature, thirty or forty thousand pound Sterling, the most whereof belonged to *Mamula Croe* aforesaid, which act not onely caused the losse of those Factories, Trade, and friendly correspondence in those parts, but to this day the said *Mahmer de Croe* doth demands the said losse, with damages from Mr. Courten Factors, then threatening them with utter destruction both by Sea and Land, if they made not speedy satisfaction, as by severall amstistrations, and other exprestions did plainly appear.

Moreover, it was by the said *Mallabars* alledged, That because the Companies Factors, and Factories were at such a distance, therefore they could not attain their right from them, but from Mr. Courten (living near or amongst them) they might, saying further, that England is said to be a place of Justice, where Mr. Courten may obtaine full right from the Company, first how far they are mistaken hitherto, both in that, and the following five thousand pound principall, which prejudiced M. Courten above forty thousand pound in one year I leave to those in Authority, and others, whom it may concerne to judge, and consider.

And least this shold not be a sufficient provocation, in
many following, another of the laid Companies shippes, seconded
the said evillnes, with other Malitiae upon poore people in
yhemselfe country

R.W. attst.
Datch entered
Mallabar, &c.
notes now
Carwar now.
100 D.M.

bar, as by another Article may also appear; whereby they have constrained the *Mallabars* to desir the *Dutch* to reside at *Can-*
munore, and protect them against the *English*, thereby hazarding the losse of that Trade, to the further great prejudice of this Common wealth, the *Dutch* never there before, but now seated neare *Carwar* wil also endanger that which is due, and all the places enjoyed by any *English* in India, fit for a Rendezvous.

In further prosecution of the foresaid Agreement, or Covenant, Combination, or Conspiracy, about two years after, viz. in May, 1644, it so happened at *Madagascar* that *R. B.* Master Ship tittle of the said Companies ship *Endeavour* subtilly, and surreptitiously got possession of about 5000. li. value in *Barbary* gold, and two brasse Guns, with seventeen men, all saved by their great industry out of the ship *Little William* cast away beyond *Cape Bon Espiritu*, going to *India* upon Mr. *Courten* employment, which laid *B.* &c. partly by false reports, and partly by faire promises, pretending then, and afterwards at all times and places convenient, he would affit them in the transport thereof to some of Mr. *Courten* Factories in *India*, or else to *Acheen*, whether they were consign'd; but being possest thereof, intended nothing lesse, but delivered the same at *Madras* again to *F. D.* &c. the said Companies chief Agent there, and by them the same is detained to this day, though often and lawfully demanded in *India*, with much earnestness and extraordinary hazard, and exceeding great charge by Sea and Land, as appears by many severall Letters, Protests, Messengers, &c. the said Companies Factors alwayes concealing the same in *India* for many months together, both men and monies from the knowledge of all Mr. *Courten* Factors (though but fifteen daies journey by a Foot-post, and upon the same continent, & converted the said monies to their own use (for it seems they much wanted supplies) and they so ordered and dispised of the men, that but one of all the said seventeen ever yet appeared to tell any tales or tidings to Mr. *Courten*, or any his Factors, either in *India* or *England* that ever I heard of; T. H. Factor. so not so much as any word or writing from any one of them, though it be reported that *T. C.* Mr. of the said ship *Williams*, *T. C.* no w^t. (who had the principall charge thereof) dyed in one of the said tings.

Com-

Mr. Courten's many countefies miserably requited

This conceal-
ment compared
with Dragon
and Katherine.

T. H. unwil-
lingnesso.

Their bondage
at Madrasapatan.

Companies ships homeward bound; therefore let the judicious reader compare and consider all circumstances, and then conclude how farre this concealement comes short of that of the *Dragon* and *Katherine* aforesaid, and how much inferiour for cruelty and damage.

The fore-mentioned party (one of the seventeen) sundry years after being accidentally heard of, and found out in *London*, his Conscience seeming to accuse him (being Purser and Factor of the said ship *William*, in Office next to the aforesaid C. and perceiving Mr. *Courten* in a condition not to prosecute in Law, was very unwilling to make any relation thereof, but afterwards was constrained thereto by an Order from the House of Lords, and confirmed the same in *Chancery*, which he said was done very sparingly; and further said, that if he shalld have spoken his knowledge therein freely, it would have been a great shame and disgrace to the said Company, and that he could make such a discovery of that passage at *Madrasapatan*, how they were kept in durance, and that the said D. &c. would not suffer them to goe from *Acbeen* with their Gold, &c. although they had agreed with a Country Vessel or Junke at 40. l. for their passage or transport, neither would they be suffered to write, or travell by Land to Mr. *Courten* Factories, but were forced to submit to their pleasure, and be at their dispose, and the like, being all seventeen strangers in *India*, and never there before, &c. The said parties sparing Relation and Affidavit is as followeth.

*To the Right Honourable the Lords assembled
in Parliament.*

*The humble and true Attestation of T. H. Factor, concerning
East-India passages, relating to 5000. l. in controversy
between William Courten Esq; and the old
East-India Company.*

THe 7th. of May, 1644. Ship *Endeavour* belonging to the East-India Company arrived in *Augnspine Bay*, upon the Island of St. *Laurence*, at which time was resident upon the same place seventeen persons of Esq; *Courten*, which through shipwreck had then lived there almost nine moneths; At the arriving

affidavit
of T. H.
17. his
Affidavit

arriving of the foresaid *Endeavour*, my selfe and six more went aboard at the same time, the Mr. R. B. and the Merchant H. O. were going ashore, upon our comming they stayed a little, enquiring of us our disaster and then went away. After which some of our company discoursing with theirs, revealed concerning the faying of the *Barbary Gold*, which newes was sent ashore to the foresaid Master, and Merchant, who presently returned aboard to have further knowledge, and then went ashore againe to visite our Master, T. C. unto whom they profferred passage with all his Company, and what we had unto *Joanna*, or their Factorie in *India*, and that we might have from thence conveyance for our Gold unto the Esquires Factories per bils of Exchange, or carried over land. And they further informed us, that we might expect ships out of *England*, but there was small hopes, for they had been a long time ready, but were stopt by the Parliament, that our Master Esquire *Courten* was failing.

Upon these resolutions our Master accepted of their loves for Two months passage to *Joanna*; After we had been at sea some five dayes, after M. Courten the Master and Merchant of ship *Endeavour* desired of T. C. to see the Gold, and know the quantity, and likewise to peruse his Invoyle, and his Bill of lading, or else they would take no charge of the Gold; which desire was granted by the said T. C. who produced the Gold, with Bill of lading and Invoyle, the ^{tens} ship arrived there. The Gold weighed with rials of 8. and sealed them up together in baggs, and put it into one of their Masters chefts of money.

Before we came to *Joanna*, the Master and Merchant perswaded T. C. not to remaine on *Joanna*, because there was never any o four *English* that once lay ashore that lived, and that upon arrivall at their Factory we should be accomodated with anything for our further passage; which perswasion T. C. received.

In our passage from *Joanna* to *Madraspatan*, R. B. Master of the said ship *Endeavour*, brought out his Commission upon Further entice-
the quarter deck, and read it openly in the hearing of the said ments.
T. C. and divers others of the laid C. his Company, wherein the terme Interloper was often recited, and being read, he the said R. B. demanded of the said T. C. to see his Commission,

Companies
Commissions
scandal, and
large.

Master D.
positive and
often denials.

Companies
Agreement and
Commissions
suitable.

Perfect durance
with the gold.

Per fassant ne-
fas.

which was only Orders, and Instructions, by vertue of Letters Patents, whereof the said B. tooke a Copy; and the said R. B. then told the said T. C. that by vertue of his Commission, if he had met him at sea he had power to take him.

The second of July we arrived at one of the Companies Factories in Madrassapatan, where being ashore, T. C. requested the Companies Agent and Factors, That according to their informations and promise, that they would affist us for the transporting of the said Gold, either by bill of Exchange, or conveyance over Land unto some of the Esquires Factories; the which they denied, answering, that the Country was up in arms, and there was no safe passages. We then requested the Agent and Council to give us his Passe, and let us have Servants and Guides, and we would travell with it, or else to make it over by bills of Exchange; his answere againe was, That he would not, and that if we would haue our Gold, that we should presently be gone out of their Fort, for they were bound by Commission from their Employers from assisting us, if we were in need, with so much as a pece of bread; And he would not say he would send any after us, but we should take what followed.

We also asked an English-man (that had been formerly their Servant, but then a Free-man) that if he would entertaine us, and the Gold in his house securely, and procure us a Convoy to passe over-land, we would give him a large recompence; his answere was, That he did not dare to doe any such thing, for by the English there he should be forced to fly, and lose all he had.

Moreover, H. O. Merchant of the Endeavour, related unto me, T. H. That they would never have gone from Augu-
stine Bay without the Gold, for if they had not had it by faire meanes, they would have tooke it perforce; whereby I conceive we might have continued upon the Island for all them, if there had been no Gold.

Moreover, after our arrivall at Madrassapatan aforesaid, it was credibly reported (and I doe verily beleieve it true) That that Factory was in very great want of supplies, the Factors disposing there formetly of their Gold chaines, and Silver buttons, to supply their great necessities; As further also appeared in their journal Letter, A. ending 3 August, 1644. laying the said Gold

Gold therin entred, and then ballansing their Accoupts, there was paid then to account of interest, 1095. Pagodies. Quick conver-
sion.

All or most of the Gold mentioned herein, as Ducats, Knobs, April 13. 1647.
 and Barres, were melted and quoyned into Pagodies, the Postscript.
 coynie currant of Madraspatam aforesaid, before my com-
 ming thence. T. H.

T. H. abovesaid maketh Oath, that the contents of this
 Affestation are in substance true. Jurat. 25. April, 1647.

R. A. I. am hysquod by my hande this 25. April, 1647.

The said T. H. was formerly sworne at the L. Bar.

This Affidavit (though very short and sparing, according to the Parties owne expression) is no whit unsutable to the foregoing Agreement, for C. and H. and all the 17. being never before in India, were made beleive strange things ; as first, No ships would come that yeare, Mr. Courten's ship Loyalty comming thither about two moneths after ; That Joanna was such a very dangerous place, whereas about two moneths after, twenty two men of the laid Companies were left ashore there by I. M. alias Mac O'Neal, commander of their ship John. Now called Sir J. M. one of Prince R. cheife Captaines, late at Lisbone in Portugal, which said twenty two men were all (save one) found and iwell, shortly after taken thence by one of Mr. Courten's ships, and carried for India, but the Gold was the maine businesse, for after B. and O. had taken it in charge, it was never more after delivered to C. nor any of the rest, but positively by D. and the rest upon all occasions and demands denied, B. alledging his power to take the ship, much more the Gold ; and D. al lenging their Comissions not to save any of Mr. Courten's people from perishing, with so much as a pecece of bread ; O strange cruelty !

But from the Premises it is evident, that this gold belonged properly to Mr. Courten, and was absolutely by him intended for the supply and relief of his Trade at Acheen, and in India, and his plantation and discoverie of Madagascar, Assada, and the rest, but the damage sustained by the deniall, and unjust detaining thereof, is almost incredible, and not easily apprehended,

Strange stories.

Jo. M. Captain
at Lisbone
with Rupert.

Ship Tho. and
John.

Cruel Com-
missions.

The Golds
proprietor.

Mr. Courten's extraordinary damages.

Losse incre-
dible.

Trade and
Plantation de-
stroyed.

for that very year 1644. it prevented the return of four ships at least (to my knowledge) two from India, and two or three from Acheen, all upon Mr. Courten's owne account, also caused the fale of about 300. tons of goods at 40. per cent. losse, likewise a dead Charge of Customes & Factors, Factories at Carnar, Raiapoore, Rabagg, Goa, Acheen and elsewhere for divers years together to a very great Summe, and utterly destroyed the Plantation of Madagascar by preventing recourse of shipping with supplies, with many more damages and sad inconveniences (besides losse of trade ever since), so that (computat. comprand.)

100000 li. per-
sonal losse, be-
sides National, will not make good the personall and reall losse and
damnification thereof to Mr. Courten (i.e. Nationall) as by this

following Charge, and the particulars therein express may plainly appear.

Dutch and
English dam-
nifications,

Dragon and Katherine, and other Dutch damnifications ad-
ded, will amount the whole losse to 300000 li.

The Charge.

The East-India Company, Old, or New, or both, together with their Factors, now or late in East-India aforesaid. (Especially R. B. Master, and H. O. Merchant of their Ship Endeavour, and F. D. their Agent at Madraspatan, and the rest, are truly Chargeable, and duly Responsible for principall, and damage (by their misdoings in India aforesaid) To William Courten Esquire, Son and Executor to Sir William Courten Knight, deceased, viz.

To sundry sorts of Barbary Gold valued at 9000 Barbary Duccats, which upon demand at Sea were delivered aboard the said Companies ship Endeavour, by T.C. late Master, and T. H. late Factor of the Ship Little-William of London, belonging to the abovesaid William Courten Esquire, to the said R. B. Master, and Hen.O. Merchant; and by them taken in Charge in, or about the 24. of May, 1644. And by the said Rob. and Hen. weighed with Rials of eight Spanish, weighing Rials of eight 1544. and one quarter, which with two Brasse-guns (and interest and insurance added) amounted at least to 5000 li. sterling. All which the said B. and O. delivered to F. D. the said Companies Agent there at Madraspatan, &c. which the said D. &c. denied upon all demands, detaining and converting the same to the said Companies use: The proceed whereof was thence to Bantam, thence to Jambee, and again to Bantam (all duties deducted) would amount at least to 60. per cent. profit, which makes 8000 li. and thence to England cent. per cent. (ult. Interest ever since) amounts to 16000 li. o s.

May 24. 1644.

To charge of a Patamar or Footpost, about forty dayes travelled to and again to demand the same, 2 li. 18 s.

To charges also of Wal L. Factor, horse and three men about six months, or 180. dayes at Rials Eight one and halfe per die. is 67 li. 10 s. principall; to demand and protest for denying and detaining the same, which according to custome there by account, or the said Companies policies here by Insurance at 10s. per Rial of Eight amounts to 135 li. 10 s.

East-India Companies Charge, &c.

To fourteen days demourage of Ship Loyalty in Raiapore river to prepare against the Mallabars 150 li. afterward eighteen days at Goa 150 li. to attend for intelligence, and prepare for Acheen, and Madraspatan to demand the same, and upon intelligence afterwards sent to Persia principally for the same occasion, and to meet there the said ship Endeavor reported gone thither, and for other provisions and charges with Governors, Merchants, and others to obtain a freight. 600 li. 0 s.

To ten months more provisions for the said ships voyage, rials of eight 800. at 10 s. per rial is 400 li. 10 s.

To dead freight and demourage (ultr. breach of Covenant) demanded by the Owners, 12000 li. 0 s.

To five months and thirteen dayes demourage of ship Tho. and Jo. at 180 li. per month is, 978 li. 0 s.

To provisions for the said ship, rials of eight 400. at 10 s. per rial is, 200 li. 10 s.

Feb. 27. 1644. To losse in saile of 1260 Candees, Salt peter, to Capr. Jer. Blackman (with other charges) at two and a half Pagothies great, per Candee, is pag. 3150. valued per peece rial of eight 1 and 3 quarters, is rials 55.12. and a half at 10 s. per rial is, 2756 li. 55.

To Customes of Raiapore contracted with Masta pha Con. at 2500. pag. gr. per an. for six years losse is, 6555 li. 10 s.

To Pishcashes or gifts to the said Masta pha Con. and other Creditors to pacifie them rials of eight 400. is, 200 li. 0 s.

To charges of Factors and Factories at 2500 li. per an. prevented imployment ever since, 15000 li. 0 s.

To charges of three ships to plant Madagascar; Sun, James, Hester, destroyed for want of supplies. 12000 li. 0 s.

To ship James sold for want of trade. 3000 li. 0 s.

To dead freight, and other damages per ship Sun. 5000 li. 0 s.

To constant watch and Fortification of Carwar against Mallabars, thereto provoked by the said East-India Companies massacres, and depredations upon that coast. 500 li. 0 s.

Summa Total. 75329 li. 3 s.

Further

Further Assertions, and probable Suggestions viz.

The losse of China-Trade, and 10000 Rials of Eight left there formerly, much prevented by them, and now at last wholly disappointed.

To 2000 Rials of Eight, returned thence by Capitaine Blackman, and left at Acheen, with Trade, Jewels, and Goods there seized by the said Companies Factors, and lost to an unknown value.

To Ship Abigail, likewise consigned thither, and lost for want of supplies.

To Ship Friendship, likewise then consigned thither, but in like manner disappointed and lost.

To 1000 li. per an. for seven years proffered for Raiapore, with Upland-trade, Harrapore, Rabagg, and Vizrapore.

R. H.

To 7000 Pagothies great at Carwar (ultr. building, fortifying, and other great and continual charges, conceived above 20000 li.) the onely Port of hopes and consequence in possession of English, now in great danger to be lost to the Dutch or others, which will set a higher value upon it, then the inconsiderate English, as in my following Carwar considerations, I have more at large expressed, but I hope speedy care will be taken for to secure the same.

Adde hereto.

The losse of Henry Bonaventure (laden homeward bound) upon Mauritius Island, and most of the ship and goods there saved by the Dutch.

The ship Bon Esperanza taken by the Dutch in the strait of Malacca bound for China, and then (computat. computand.) principall and damage.

The fees of this particular Charge, English and Dutch, will probably bear the whole body, and carry the Account to, or above the whole, or first Adventure, viz. 150000 li. ultr. Dragon, and Katherine, and Proprietary excluded.)

Summa Total. 150000 li. ultr. &c.

Lastly,

Mr. Courten's new East-India Association.

Their practise.

Job. F.
government.

20000 l. or
thereabouts
supposed, sent
home in sun-
dry ships

5000 li. left at
Livorne.
Mr. Courten
supplanted.

Raiapoor Cu-
stomes 1125 li.
per an.

Plea for the
same

Mr. Courten's new East-India Association.

Lastly, Mr. Courten by the foresaid mis-doings and oppression was so weakened in his estate, that (for the better support of his trade) about Anno 1642. he was constrained thereby as well as by advice of friends) to associate with Mr. M. T. Capt. J. B. and others adventurers (who were altogether strangers in that trade, but made such use of his necessity (as appeared by the sequel at home and abroad) whether by clandestine, private, and prejudiciale Contracts, and Covenants made with himselfe at home (which plainly demonstrates Mr. Courten a meer Gentleman, and no Merchant) or by compliance with his Agent or chiefe Factor then in India, Mr. Job. F. a man howsover otherwise able) yet of very corrupt principles and practises, and his government (being altogether a stranger there) proved exceeding damageable to his employer (though very beneficiall to himselfe, as might largely be demonstrated but whether by the one, or the other, or however else seems impertinent to this Discourse; only this by the way, That when his Agents & Factors in India presumed they had, or might have sent from thence, An. 1645. and 1646. (either upon Mr. Courten's own account, or in partnership $\frac{1}{2}$ in sundry ships, or bottomes, viz. the Great-William, the Tho. and Jo. ship Hester, and ship Sun, &c.) an estate of or near twenty thousand pounds, or upwards, proved but about five thousand pound, and that left at Livorne by the said Cap. J. B. in the hands of the East-India Companies Agent there (as reported) and by him long detained, which with the Premises hath wholly interrupted and supplanted him in the course of his Trade, and supplies of his Factories and Plantations in India, and much prevented the payment of debts both here and there, as also the Customes of Raiapore contracted with Mustapha Con. to whom the said Job. F. (with extraordinary charge to his employer) went to Vizapore An. 1645. purposelly (when all supplies failed) to conclude and take off the dead charge of contracted Customes of 2500 pag. gr. per an. which is about 1125 l. per an. English, but what was done therein, is to me altogether unknown and uncertain, only gather from common report, that the said Mustapha Con. and his governour at Raiapore (or others in their stead) still requires the same from the prelent Traders (the Old and New East-India Company from whence peradventure they may pretend themselves Creditors, notwithstanding they have

have wholly deprived and disabled him at home, and abroad of all supplyes and payments, yet peradventure he must be pretendered a great Debtor to the present Tradets for the same.

Thus you have the conclusion and sad Catastrophe of *William Courten* Elquier, and his *East-India Trade*, together with divers of the passages, transactions, and Mysteries thereto appertaining, formerly by himselfe and others freely and frequently communicated to his foresaid Associates, and supposed Friends, now by them transferr'd to his profest Adversaries, whose principles and practises therein hitherto never declared them good Common-wealtheſ-men, but rather contrary; but now proceeding upon another's principles and foundation, better things may be expected.

Mr. Courten's
Catastrophe.
His friends in-
constancy, his
destruction
their best foun-
dation.

Y Et further for information; If neither the confideration of the good ſucceſſe and government of forreigne Nations, nor fifty years ſad and wofull tryall of our owne Nation, nor the generall and reasons.

forbearance of those of experience (and enclit at home and abroad by that imployment) to adventure in their joyn Stock, nor the unwillingneſſe of the former Mainagers (though moſt incompetent) to rehigne to others, (for eirours accuſtomed, as aſſaid, are not eaſily removed) nor the abafing and villifying of our owne Natiues, and native Commodities under one Buyer, and Exporter, nor the advancing and enriching of Forreigners, and forreigne Commodities under one Seller and Importer, nor the prevention of the increase and imployment of abundance of Ships, Mariners, and Merchandizers, nor the generall prevention of Arts, Industries, and Manufactures, many by restraint forced (contrary to their affections and abilities) to ſome unpleaſing home-bred imployments, with many other Morall respects; yet in a religious ligious conſideration and obſervation, thoſe that beleeve History and derations.

Morall and re-
ligious conſi-
derations.

Mystery, Divine and Humane to be inseparabla, co-operating concomitants in the courſe of Gods proviſione, to accomplish the Decree, and the good pleasure of his Will revealed in his Word, either for weale or woe, (whether to Person, Nation, Society, or Incorporation) will plainly perceive, that the ſupine neglect of Plantations, relating to the great worke of Creation, likewife the negleſt of Evangelicall injunctions, and dispensations by Golpell Redemption. promulgations, and propagations, relating to the glorious worke

Hearie Judge-
ments.

Common-
wealth preven-
ted, 8. or
100000. l.
per annum.

*The Embleme
displayed.*

"Whither one,
two, or no
joyn't Stocks
best.

Two better
then one.

Ireland consi-
derable.

A foundation
laid in bloud
shill not pros-
per.

A good foun-
dation and
constitution.
New doctrine
to the old
Company.

of Redemption, are transgressions of a high provocation; and who knowes but for this very cause, Heaven may be justly offend-ed? then must earth of necessity be punished, and so the judge-ments and designes of worldly wise men infatuated, and blasted, and thus this Common-wealth already becomes frustrated, and prevented of a probable possibility (compar'd with the Dutch) of profit and advance at least 8. or 1000000 d; per annum, besides Honours, and other Emoluments unconceiveable; And (according to the Embleme and Motto in the Frontispeece) Whither the deviation of this Company in point of Policy, or the Aber-ration of the Papacy in point of Piety be of greater extent and transcendencie, is a Riddle for me too high to reach; I can-not read: but surely both their dayes are numbred, and ere long their yeares will be expired; but I would not willingly enter into a Controversie (being sensible of my owne insufficiency) but rather humbly submit, and commit the same to the grave judgements of those at the Helme, and in Authority; whether one or two joyn't Stocks, or none (save regulated Societies, or Associations for *East-India* Trade, are most requisite and ne-cessary to advance, and enrich this Common-wealth) though former experience here clearly evinceth to all (if joyn't Stocke must be continued) two better then one, and that for many good reasons? But if the Common-wealth of *Ireland* be includ-ed, then doubtlesse without dispute, upon undeniable grounds, two at least will be of absolute necessity, and in the apprehension of some of experiance, a second constitution may have a farre better foundation (in this worst time of Trade) then the for-mer, and so expect better successe; for to some of observation and judgement, it testis yet very doubtfull (for I must neither dawb nor dissemble) whether this be not laid deep in bloud and Oppression, as the premises partly discovers; besides much more may be said to that particular, wherein I will be sparing.

But seeing this Discourse hath led us thus farre, let us pro-ceed a little further, and consider that a good foundation and constitution ought to be laid and framed, on, and upon the best principles, and grounded upon the best reasons; which doctrin of Trade, however new to the Old *East-India* Company (who for their time therein ought to be Teachers) because opposite or di-verse

verse from their general Government, & concluding it is hitherto ; yet it shall also be so true and rational, for Information, Confirmation, and Confutation, that (I hope) it will (in knowing judgements) hardly admit any opposition or contradiction, and shall be briefly included in two or three lines, being Principles or Positions gathered from serious, long, and laborious considera-

For informa-
tion, confirmation,
and confu-
tation.

tion, observation and experience, English, Dutch, and Portugall, for the good of this Common-wealth, as followeth, viz.

Three East-
India Princi-
ples.

Three East-India Principles, (i.e.)

1. That none resident in England can governe East-India Trade, but in a known way of prejudice to general Adventurers.
2. That none resident in India (under a forreigne Government) can manage that Trade, but greatly dis- honour and damifie this Common-wealth.
3. That no place or places, now possest by any English there much considerable [save Carnar.] one of Mr. Courten's Factories.

With the two first, relating to the Company, I will not meddle further, till they finde opposition.

With the last, more particularly relating to Mr. Courten, I will a little expatiate in some Carnar considerations, to illustrate the same.

Some Carnar Considerations demonstrating the same last Principle, viz.

That it is the free purchase and possession of Sir William Courten, with a great summe of money many years since.

That it is built, fortified, and maintained ever since, with extraordinary care and cost, and that it is most commodiouly situated for Road, Bay, River, and ground, for a generall Rendezvous to and fro all parts of India, for order and regulation.

Note that all these particulars are of absolute necessity, besides, the capacity of the place will containe a Coliory, or Plantation of 10000. people, more apt and fit for imployment there, upon every occasion by Sea and Land, then from England in many yeares can be attained.

And I am very confident if the Dutch once possesse it, as they have often desired, that 100000 li. ready money will not release it out of their hands.

And in point of Government, it is most necessary for a generall Court of Merchants, not only for disposing, ordering, and regulating, but also for preventing private and other inconveniences in Trade, without the unconceiveable damage of delay, and in that equipage much prevent those continuall disturbances, injuries, and oppresions from Christians and Heathens hitherto sustained.

Likewise it will secure and secret both persons, and all sorts and quantities of Commodities, from force, or notice of the Natiyes, with great advantage to the Adventurers, which in the course of the old Company never was, or can be done either at *Surrat*, or *Bantam*, their Meteropolitan Factories, and prevent a losse in sale of goods (besides Customs) of 10. or 12. per cent. at least, which under a forreigne government cannot be avoyded.

Furthermore, there is store of Timber to build Vessels, with one halfe of the charge usuall at *Surrat*, also up the river at *Cadrang*, and thereabouts only, is that admirable Timber of *Teca*, for Planke and Sheathing under water, a singular preservative against that common ship-destroying water-worme.

It is also the only Pepper Coast from *Cape bon Esperance*, to *Cape Commerieen*, or *Canmireen*, and the only knowne coast in the world for Cardamomes, or *Graines of Paradize*, (a generall Commodity,) with many moe accomodations for trade and shipping for the benefit of Adventurers, too tedious to relate.

Moreover, it is situate neare *Salset*, a pleasant and fertile place (about a Counties compasse, inhabited by *Portugall*, *Canneren* Christians, living under oppression, being willing and of power to free themselves, and desirous the *English* were in a capacity to protect them, which (well peopled) in case of Controversies, would curbe and controle as well the *Portugall*, as others, and the only means to become there and elsewhere checkmate with the *Dutch*, who are now become Lords, and Protectors over

over all India, by the Companies submission, neglect, and general bad Government. Much more might be laid in point of propriety, and otherwise if occasion present.

If one of Mr. Courten's Factories so well situated, purchased, Carwar cost planted, fortified, and defended (with the charge at least of and consequence. 20000. li. hitherto) with all or more adjuncts and accommodations then formerly express) can be of such high consequence and concernment in relation to that Trade, as indeed it is; and if all the Companies Factories in India put together, cannot afford scarce any one of these particulars, either for situation or accommodation, as indeed they cannot; for the Dutch can disturbance the Nations, and so displace them at pleasure; then of necessity it must be concluded of more value than any, or all possess there by any other English whatsoever. And that it might be made knowne to the Company, and new Modellers to be so indeed, and in truth, and to prevent the losse thereof, I thought it not amisse (*intr. alias*) to certifie so much in writing in December, 1649. delivered Mr. M. T. and by him said to be communicated to the Mandareen, or Gouvernour, &c. of the laid Company, and for these ten or twelve yeares past, I have not been sparing, His paines and or penurious either of my paines, or papers, at my owne cost and charge.

charge, but rather prodigall and superfluous (thought to my exceeding great prejudice) to inform and beget a true, and right understanding of this Trade of Trades (for the good of this Commonwealth) both amongst the Nobility, Gentry, Commonalty, try. Commo- as (amongst many others) may appear by a large Paper-booke, left with that worthy Patriot Sir H. M. some yeares since, and a bundle of Papers of the same subject left with Mr. M. T. above three years since, were Novices therein, and from whence Mr. Courten, and others relating to him (and not by revelation or experience of one Voyage) they had such informations and instructions in the best Judge- knowledge and mysteries of that Trade, that they are and may be taken for the best present judgements of that Society, because of their Principles, yet (for a common good) let them not presume too much thereupon, for it will surely come to passe, that many former trans-actions of that Trade with other Nations, or rience, or will our owne, may come in controversie, where want of experience may prejudice, and knowledge in some, may command their silence, and want of

The Authors
grievance.

will in others for shame, or by respects of damage, or dishonour, may cause forbearance; and so a good Cause and the Common-wealth may suffer, for want of men of integrity, and ability, hitherto neglected, and slighted; and as on the one side by violence, so on the other by their close and subtle dealing (supposed thereby much to disable Mr. Courten to pay wages, and debts to his Factors, which rests upon their owne conscience, discoveries, and so the disposing of that 5000. li. at Livornia, being a speciall motive to his travell and absence, and that principall Plea for the Statute issuing. But I make too great a digression.

Yet it comes into my minde, that it will be very necessary first, to answer some Objections that may be made by some, in behalf of the foresaid Company, viz.

Some will here Object, and say, You bring strange and uncouth things to us indeed, which we scarce ever heard of, the East-India Company we know in City, Court, Westmister Hall, have abundantly exclaime, and enveyed against Mr. Courten publickly, and frequently before the late King, and this present Parliament, by pleadings and printings, exhibited to Lords, Commons, and sundry Committees, &c. and elsewhere; if you can, lets know the matter.

Another ob-
jection.

Part of their
5: Argument.

'Tis very true, they have so indeed, and all about interloping Trade, and degradations, which degradations they are bound to make good (as themselves say in their six smooth pointed Arguments) and if to make good others degradations, then surely much more their owne; But their actions hitherto are altogether contrary to their expressions, and they proceede to instance their smart thereby, as it lyes in the latter end of their fifth Argument (as I remember) saying, C. and E. in the red Sea, and Capt. W. in China, and at Mafalapazar, &c.

C. and E.
Matter of fact.

The deepest waters commonly make least noise; well, but to matter of Fact, viz. C. and E. in the Red-sea, &c. This C. and E. it seems by Mr. Endymion Porter, the late Queen and others, purchased a Patent under the Great-Seal of England for a Red-sea voyage being therre, tis probable they took and robbed some Moores Vessels or Junks, trading shittier from India; that done, C. and E. went to Molalah (one of the four Maiostor-Mlands near Madagascare as reported) to trim and victuall; and so

so in the interim, the complaint came by the *Moores* from the Red-sea, to India, and procured an Arrest upon the Com-
panies President there, (as it was afterwards related in England) sted.
thenceupon the said President dis-speeded the laid Companies
ship *Discovery* from *Surrat* (Mr. J. P. Commander) who
arriving at *Molalab* aforesaid, found and seized upon the
said *C.* and *E.* and their ship or ships, as they were training
and refreshing there, and so served them as they had done the
Moores, took from them what they had (making prize of
them) brought all their stolen goods to the forelaid President for
the said East-India Company, and (if we may believe the re-
port of one well knowing the passage) the Company got thereby
ten or twelve thousand pound, and made no satisfaction to the *Moores*, but whether they did or no, what is all this to Mr.
Courten, more then to the Man in the Moon? that they should
(even against common reason) so continually and violently urge
it, to the great damage and dishonour of Mr. *Courten*; for if
those *Moores* had been *Mallabars* (who likewise traded thither)
then Mr. *Courten* had furthered a designe for his own destruc-
tion, which is absurd to imagine? But this clearly confirms my
principles from themselves in that particular of living under a firmed from
foreigne government, what inconveniences, damage and dishon-
our they are subject to continually without remedy, as well under
heathens as Christians? Besides, it was ordinary twenty or thirty
years agoe (when the said Company had more power and credit
in India then I suppose now they have) for the Presidents of
Surrat (when their ships (according to the season) were gone
thence) to be not onely imprisoned, but *Chambache* or *Strapte*,
or sore threatened, for their owne depredations, or other milde
meanours, or disgust given to the *Moores* when there was no
C. or *E.* in that Country, witness Mr. K. (now, or late of
their Committee) who was twice President there, likewise Mr.
R. and others; therefore this President (if there had been no
C. and *E.*) must not look to scape better then his predecessors;
this onely would have been the difference, he would have borne it
with silence as the rest did, but these frivilous and unreasonable
clamours too plainly demonstrate some other cause, which they
are not willing to expresse in plaine terms, which could be no
other then an evill eye at his India Trade, and that likewise they
Comp. discove-
ries an evill eye
might

A mystery.
All factories
recalled.

East-India
Trade profer-
red.

Dutch design
of Dr. and Ka.
known or sus-
pected.

Mr. Courten
never intended
a Merchant.

The Moors ap-
prehensions
of the industri-
ous English.

Mr. G. Council
late K &c.
so D:cem.
1639.

The Dutch
presently pos-
sess Mauritius
wholly, and set-
led upon Ma-
dagascar.
The late King's
testimony.

Baals Olds,

might have prevented if there had not been some mystery therein; for when Mr. Courten presently after his fathers death (it seems) recalls all his Fathers Factories in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Americas (only this of East-India) and of this an overture or proffer (with considerab'e losse) was made, when the voyage was but newly begun, and exceeding hopefull; but that proffer was refused (by report) upon very unreasonable terms, for causes best known to themselves, and which I leave to others to imagine, as to that Company, but as to Mr. Courten, I will give this note upon it, That in the least (thereby it appears) he intended not to be a Merchant, his education being far otherwise, but thereto merely constrained by an accidentall Executorship, as by his present revocation of all trade, and endeavouring this, plainly appeared.

But as concerning the Presidents at Surrat, if they have escaped better of late years then formerly; truly the best reason that can be rendered thereof, is the Expedition of Sir William Courten, for the Moors at Surrat then perceiving that the industrious English could finde trade enough elsewhere, would use them with more civility, lest they should be deprived of them, and their money, other reason I know none.

But I well remember this very particular of C. and E. was vehemently urged by Mr. G. (then the Companies Councell, and Cities Recorder) before the late King, and a full Couaceil-board the tenth of December, 1639. when the said Companie prevented the Earles of A. and S. their planting Mauritius and Madagascar Islands (no little discourtesie to this Commonwealth) and the said G. and Company still pressing earnestly this busynesse of C. and E. against Mr. Courten; The King then suddenly rose up, and spake to the said Company thus: Gentlemen, I pray let me hear no more of it, and what you have suffered by it, I will see it satisfied some other way; but for Mr. Courten to my knowledge he had nothing to do with it: yet notwithstanding this testimony, the search and view of accounts, and what other satisfaction could be desired, they still persisted by troops (having Baals oddes, and Demetryn's advantage) to sollicite Parliament and Committees with the same continually for many yeares together, and never could prove any thiag, being impossible in relation to Mr. Courten's depredations, and

and for that very cause of depredations ('twas reported) Sir *William Courten* would never adventure with the said Company, Sir Wil. Cour. but I rather thinke his judgement did therein direct him (being tens reason. an extraordinary industrious and judicious Merchant) perceiving the said Company in no rationall or thriving way of management, or governement.

But it so came to passe afterward, that Mr. *Courten* was admitt- Comp. depre-
ed by a Committee to prove the said Companies depredations. (which was by some conceived an extraordinary courtesie) but the first witness was no sooner entered upon discovery, but was pre-
sently silenced, and suffered to proceed no further, and therefore formerly whosocver solely appeared to oppose them, must first be
sure of *Micaiah's* cause and confidence, and *Paul's* perswasion
and full assurance, as it was long since with Mr. *R. S.* (before he
was a Parliament man in opposition to Sir *H. G.* Sir *N. C.* Mr. R. S. now
Mr. *C. M. M.* (and the rest of that then Royall Company not a an hon. Mem-
few) who pleaded boldly and judiciously before a Committee in ber of State.
the inner Chequer Chamber (Sir *H. V.* senior Chareman) who Pep Con.
very discreetly noting the advantage of oddes, gave him good
encouragement in the prohibition of their uncivill interruption. Sir H. V. senior
And thus much concerning *C.* and *E.* shall suffice. C. & E. ended.

NOW to proceed vix. And Captaine *W.* in *China*, and at *Me-* C. p. W. in
fukien, &c. Here's news indeed! Cap. *W.* in *China*! for he *China*, part of
was the first English-man in *China* that ever traded upon English their fifth Ar-
account. But if you will know the reason in good earnest, why gument,
both *Dutch* and *English* so rage and envy thereat, you will finde it Dutch and
to be this; The fear of damage, by competition, in the one, and of English true
shame and dishonour in the other: For if ever the English attain reasons, not
a *Chiya* and *Japan* Trade (which will be very difficult now) their pretended
and all, or part of their right in the Spice Islands, and else- difference with
where, as *Ormuz*, &c. (all hitherto with incredible prejudice the Portugals.
neglected) and then the same managed with discretion, the *Dutch* Dutch Doubts.
will soon finde and feel a diminution of their present wealth and
glory?

And as for the *English*; What a shame and dishonour to Eng fear, and
them after forty or fifty years experience, to be taught the prin- shame.
ciple of *East-India* Trade by one never there? (as indeed they Sir Wil. Cour-
were then by Sir *Williams Courten*) and at present by Mr. *T. Crane* and ex- tens new do-
and ample.

First return clear first Advent.

Comp. then no foundation. and foundation of Trade for posterity, far better then the Comp. For St. George panies, then having no foundation with all their expence of time, built since by and vast stocks of Nationall treasure, the like never known in A.C.

Europe; And for these reasons principally it highly concerned both parties to endevour and agree his ruine.

The Dutch content with Comp. traffick. The Dutch being very well content with the Companies subjection, and poasting Traffique, because they can disturb the Natives, then accounting them their enemies, and so ouer them at pleasure when and where they list, by prohibiting the *English* all trade and traffique with them upon pain of confiscation of ship and goods, which the Company must not disobey, as formerly express.

Well: Cap.W. from *China* passes the *Dutch* Pikes through the straits of *Malacca* with much ado, as aforesaid, and came to *Masulipatan* upon the Coast of *Charmandel*, being there, the Companies Factors (contrary to their Commissions and Orders, yet in self-love) seemed very well pleased with their comming thither, and after some complements, the said Factors discovered at last their present necessities (the chiefe motive to their pretended courtesie) and made it their request to Capt. W. to borrow of him one thousand pounds, alleadging that their expected supplies failed, and so their Factories on that Coast were in great want; hereupon Capt. W. courteously supplies them with one thousand pounds, and this was all the mischiefe that hitherto I ever heard he did them, at least maintaining their credits (if not preserving their lives.)

Comp.con-
tray requitals.

Mr.E.K.

1000 li. debt
doubtfull.

But this, and many more hath been required the cleane contrary way, as plentifully appears by this Discourse; and whether this 1000 li. was paid again to Captaine W. or any other for Mr. Courten, I certainly know not; but this I know, that one of the said Companies Factors late in *India*, was credibly reported to deliver himself in these, or the like words openly and plainly, viz. That if he list, he could make it appeare how the *East-India* Company did owe Mr. Courten 1000 li. (besides the 5000 li. formerly

formerly mentioned, which surely was conceived to be meant of this foreaid thousand pounds being unpaid.

And thus you have the reasons and causes (in my apprehension) of those their long and lamentable out-cryes and insupportable prejudices and smartings (as themselves term them) and if any other can hereafter be discovered then what is formerly expressed, I hope twill be no hard taske to see them truly and fully answered, unlesse by mentioning and adjoyning therewith, Sir K. D. assault of the *Venetians* in the Road of *Scandareone*, if Sir K. D. if they lay that to Mr. *Courten* charge, truly then Mr. *Courten* impured, himselfe, or some other for him, must come and see that imputation answered, and removed, for I cannot therein say any thing on his behalfe, therefore I must be excus'd.

But I have made my digression farre greater then I expected, too long di-
now I come to the Letter formerly promised, whose long silence gression.
(receiving no answer) put me into a muse, and at last I resolved The Authors.
to give summons to my treacherous memory, to try whether or
no I had writ that briefly, or in a Mystery, which I could not
explaine more largely, as in this confuted discourse, or history;
and now followes the said Letter *verbatim*, which was principally intended to secure *Carwar* for future advance of Trade.

The Letter, i. e.

SIR, or SIRS:

The product of former Discourses runs into this result; That whereas the *East-India Company* (and their Accomplices, and Adherents) have sundry wayes and times fadly manifested, their great dislike of that just and legal expedition of Sir *William Courten* Knight deceased, as by the wofull experience of *William Courten* Esq; his Son, Friends, Creditors, and faithfull Factors and Planters plainly appeareth.

Yet if any Christian remorse or consideration may conduce for a speedy attonement for advance of Trade, and incouragement of the intended subscription, and removall of all obstacles, and animosities possible for the better clearing a way for the new Modell to passe into an Act, whose frame and foundation (for ought yet appearing save the Authority and Coyne of the Commons of

England) seemes plainly to be laid upon the hidden and remaining Basis of the abovesaid Sir *Williams*, and his Sonne, &c. in the ruine and destruction of their Trade, Shipping, Factors, Factories, and Plantation of *Madagascar* by the Parties abovesaid, done, and prooued as in due time may be demonstrated.

And seeing nothing now remaines to the Proprietor (or other wel-willers to that Trade on his behalfe (save *Carmar*) howsover freighted or neglected by ignorant, inconsiderate *English*, and present undertakers ; yet I am confident, (and that upon good grounds) if the *Dutch* get possession (as they have often desired) and as ('tis said) they have already *Cannanore*, (for they are wise, and discreet Merchants indeed) 100000. li. ready money (as formerly often exprest) will not regaine it out of their hands, seeing it is of more consequence then all places possessest in *India* by any other *English* whatsoever at present ; And if so, as in truth it is, then it highly concernes the new Modellers speedily to secure the same for recovery of that Trade (if possible) and for the good of this Common-wealth, seeing the Proprietor, and all others by their former and present proceedings, are now wholly and altogether prevented to supply the same.

But as hitherto, so now, that nothing may be wanting on the Plaintiffes part (if it wil not be thought presumption in a mean and private person, a common wel-willer) of himselfe to make an Overture by way of Proposall, which doubtlesse would be wel pleasing both to God and good men (if agreed upon) especially to the foresaid Company, whether New or Old (if rightly understood) the said party further presuming in time convenient, to procure the consent of the foresaid Plaintiff, and other parties therein concern'd, though the sum proposed be not a fifth, or rather a tenth part of the damage sustained ; As by particulars, (besides bloud, and other prejudice to the Common-wealth (as he conceives) may be made plainly to appear. Therefore thus :

It is well knowne that about 5000. li. and two brasie Guns, beyond *Cape bon Esperance* were surreptitiously got, and upon all demands there denied, and (as 'tis said) coyned and converted (in their great necessity) to their owne use ; which said sum and Guns there so unjustly detained (with interest and insuarance here added) would amount in all this time (considered either in course

course of Trade from Madraspatan to Bantam, so to Jambes, then againe for Bantam, so for England; several returns without disaster, or consider'd according to interest of Dutch-Batavia, or Achen Factory, whether it was consign'd) would I say amount to 20000. li. and upwards, see which summe, the one moyetie forthwith for India to discharge the debts there (and by that imployment contracted) to the Natives, for the honour of the Nation, and freedome of Trade ; And to others, whose faithfulness is approved in that imployment ; The other moyetie towards satisfaction of Creditors here in England in time convenient, and so all differences of damages dye, and all parties acquiesse, the one in their cruel, unreasonable, and uncharitable spoyle, whose case can be no better : The other in his sad and unparalleled sufferings, whose condition can be no worse.

Sir, You may perceive the premisses points at sundry particular persons, and things of concernment, and therein your selfe not the least in regard of former passages and first ingagement, and you may conceive what content, or profit, a happy or speedy attonement might procure to each particular (especially the East-India Company, the new Modellers, and Common-wealth, (if duly consider'd, all which) I referre to your more serious thoughts to move therein, as God and your owne conscience can best direct you ; let not the truth offend you :

London 25 of December

1649. Delivered Mr. T.

Exc. 28. Dtt.

Your humble Servant

I. D.

This melancholly Letter implicitly, is the summe or substance of most of this Discourse, in relation to the East-India Company, and present Traders (the proposall and proceed of that 5000 li. excepted) and was principally intended for the prefervation of Carwar for the good of this Commonwealth, as formerly exprest.

And seeing I have likewise intimated something concerning the Island of Barbadoes, &c. in the West-Indies, I shall attend the pleasure of Authority or others, to deliver the best of my knowledge therein : In the meantime I will close, and conclude both, in this generall Assertion, and particular Application thus :

Assertion.

THAT no Lord, or Commoner, or society of Commoners, in or out of England, hath so good (if any) reall and personall claime, Right and Propriety, in, or to the East-India, Mallabar, Acheen, and China Trade, &c. or in or to the Island of Barbado's, &c. in the West-Indies, as Mr. Courten, or others in his behalfe.

The Epilogue.

THUS far, Sir, I have laboured (alone) in the discharge of this my duty, with as much plainnesse and perspicuity as I can, to informe your selfe, and others of the truth of the Premises: And if any doubt or scruple should be made, touching any part or parcell thereof, I question not but the same may be satisfied.

I had my Induction here into this work the foresaid 10. Decem.
1639. at Councell-table (long before I knew, or was known to Mr. Courten) where, and when I perceived (from the principall person there present) that publick affairs ran too much upon the byas of particular profit or interest (the bane of all Commonwealths proceedings:) And what paines and attendance hath been given therein upon all occasions, is partly knowne to divers Lords and Gentlemen, as well as your selfe, gaining my labour for my travell.

Besides, I am very sensible what* prejudice I have sustained thereby, both from the *East-India Company*, and others therein concerned: And yet truth (which is strongest) hath hitherto exceedingly appeared in my weaknesse, against such mighty oppositions, and hath almost accomplished my aimes, and the hopes of my desires. (the reward of my paines) which was, and is,

* Great losse
and hazards,
and marvaillous
deliverances,
I hope for
good.

is, To see the *East-India Trade* (of such high concernment) a State, and Commonwealths businesse; and willingly will give my further attendance therein (if thereto required) according to that small talent of knowledge and experience God hath given me.

And so now I commit this Discourse wholly to your further care and consideration, to move therein as your wisdome and judgement can best direct you, and so henceforth possesse my selfe with patience, and in rest, and confidence, in beleeving attend (if peradventure) after a sad and gloomy night of sorrow and adversity, a glad and joyfull morning of redresse and prosperity, will arise upon that deep, distressed, and oppressed family. And in this expectation resolve to abide, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

John Darell.

F I N D.

Errata's.

Page 5. line 25. read tending, p. 7.l. 15.r. of, l. 25.r. Sir, p. 20.l. 5.r. factors
and, p. 30.l. 8. r. and discoveries, l. 10.r. a principall.

19. June 1651, Imprimatur

Nath. Brent.